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SMETHPORT, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1900.
NO. 6

Official Directory.

STATE.

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State Treasurer—James M. Barnett.
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[illegible]—C. I. Daly.
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F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 388, meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.
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I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 389, meets Friday evening at 8 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Will work initiatory degree 1st meeting of each month; 1st degree on second, 2d degree on third, and 3d degree on fourth meetings.
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H. M. CHOATE, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment No. 273 meets the First and Third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall.
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H. M. CHOATE, Scribe.

G. A. R.—McKean Post No. 347, meets First and Third Thursday evening, of each month at 7:30 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows Hall.
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W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday afternoon at 3 p. m., in the M. E. Chapel.
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Churches

Methodist Episcopal—I. T. WALKER, D. D., pastor. Class meeting, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 11:45 a. m. Junior League at 4 p. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Young converts' meeting Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal.—J. HEBER McCANDLESS, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. additional service at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

All Saint's Memorial Chapel—East Smethport.—REV. J. HEBER McCANDLESS, Rector. Divine services every Sunday at 2:45 p. m. Sunday School 3:30 p. m. The Ladies' Guild meets every Friday at 10 a. m.

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church.—Rev. P. Cosgrove, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each Sunday.

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THE CRUCIFIXION OF PHILIP STRONG.

By REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON,
Author of "In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?" "Malcom Kirk," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," Etc.

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CHAPTER XIV.

The following week Calvary church held a meeting. It was one of the stormiest meetings ever held by the members. In that meeting Mr. Winter again, to the surprise of nearly all, advised caution and defended the minister's action up to a certain point. The result was a condition of waiting and expectancy rather than downright condemnation of the proposed action on Philip's part. It would be presenting the church in a false light to picture it as entirely opposed up to this date to Philip's preaching and ideas of Christian living. He had built up a strong buttress of admiring and believing members in the church. This stood, with Mr. Winter's influence, as a breakwater against the tidal wave of opposition now beginning to pour in upon him. There was an element in Calvary church conservative to a degree and yet strong in its growing belief that Christian action and church work in the world had reached a certain crisis which would result either in the death or life of the church in America. Philip's preaching had strengthened this feeling. His last move had startled this element, and it wished to wait for developments. The proposal of some that the minister be requested to resign was finally overruled, and it was decided not to oppose his desertion of the parsonage, while the matter of reduction of salary was voted upon in the negative.

But feeling was roused to a high pitch. Many of the members declared their intention of refusing to attend services. Some said they would not pay their pledges any longer. A prevailing minority, however, voted in favor of Philip, and the action of the meeting was formally sent him by the clerk.

Meanwhile Philip moved out of the parsonage into his new quarters. The daily paper, which had given a sensational account of his sermon, laying most stress upon his voluntary proposition referring to his salary, now came out with a column and a half devoted to his carrying out of his determination to abandon the parsonage and get nearer the people in the tenements. The article was widely copied and variously commented upon. In Milton his action was condemned by many, defended by some. Very few seemed to understand his exact motive. The majority took it as an eccentric move and expressed regret in one form and another that a man of such marked intellectual power as Mr. Strong seemed to possess lacked balance and good judgment. Some called him a crank. The people in the tenement district were too much absorbed in their sufferings and selfishness to show any demonstration. It remained to be seen whether they would be any better touched by him in his new home.

So matters stood when the first Sunday of a new month came and Mr. Strong again stood before his church with his Christ message. It had been a wearing month to him. Gradually there had been growing upon him a sense of almost isolation in his pulpit work. He wondered if he had interpreted Christ aright. He probed deeper and deeper into the springs of action that moved the historical Jesus and again and again put that resplendently calm, majestic, suffering personality into his own pulpit in Milton and then stood off, as it were, to watch what he would in all human probability say. He reviewed all his own sayings on those first Sundays and tried to tax himself with utmost severity for any denial of his Master or any false presentation of his spirit, and as he went over the ground he was almost overwhelmed to think how little had been really accomplished. This time he came before the church with the experience of nearly three weeks' hand to hand work among the people for whose sake he had moved out of the parsonage. As usual an immense congregation thronged the church.

"The question has come to me lately in different forms," began Philip, "as to what is church work. I am aware that my attitude on the question is not shared by many of the members of this church and other churches. Nevertheless I stand here today, as I have stood on these Sundays, to declare to you what in deepest humility would seem to me to be the attitude of Christ in the matter before us.

"What is a church? It is a body of disciples professing to acknowledge Christ as Master. What does he want such a body to do? Whatever will most effectively make God's kingdom come on earth and his will be done as in heaven. What is the most necessary work of this church in Milton? It is to go out and seek and save the lost. It is to take up its cross and follow the Master. And as I see him today he beckons this church to follow him into the tenements and slums of this town and be Christs to those who do not know him. As I see him he stands beckoning with pierced palms in the direction of suffering and disease and ignorance and vice and paganism, saying, 'Here is where the work of Calvary church lies.' I do not believe the work of this church consists in having so many meetings and socials and pleasant gatherings and delightful occasions among its own members, but the real work of this church consists in getting out of its own little circle in which it has been so many years moving and going in any way most effective to the world's wounded to bind up the hurt and be a savior to the lost. If we do not, brothers, and this to be the true meaning of church work, then I believe we [illegible] its whole meaning. Church work in Milton today does not consist in doing simply what your fathers did before you. It consists in helping [illegible] [illegible] town, the purification of [illegible] [illegible] life, the actual [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] physical distress, a thorough understanding of the problem of labor and capital in detail. Church work in this town is whatever is most [illegible] to be done to prove to the [illegible] that we are what we profess ourselves to be, disciples of the [illegible]. That is the reason I have [illegible] the tenement district problem [illegible] calling great families that [illegible] in [illegible] of great [illegible] privileges. That is the reason I [illegible] on this church to do Christ's [illegible] his name and give it [illegible] part of our town."

[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] sketch of Philip's sermon. It was part of himself, his experience, his heart belief. He poured it out on the vast audience with little caring of his strategy. And that Sunday he went home at night exhausted, with a feeling of weariness partly due to his work during the week among the people. The calls upon his time and strength had been incessant, and he did not know where or when to stop.

It was three weeks after this sermon on church work that Philip was again surprised by his strange visitor of a month before. He had been out making some visits to [illegible] property with his wife. When they came back to the house, there sat the Brother Man on the doorstep.

At sight of him Philip felt that same thrill of expectancy which had passed over him at his former appearance.

The old man stood up and took off his hat. He looked very tired and sorrowful. But there breathed from his entire being the air of a perfect peace.

"Brother Man," said Philip cheerily, "come in and [illegible] [illegible]."

"Can you keep [illegible]"

The question [illegible] [illegible] fully. Philip was [illegible] [illegible] the difference between [illegible] [illegible] request and the self invitation of a month before.

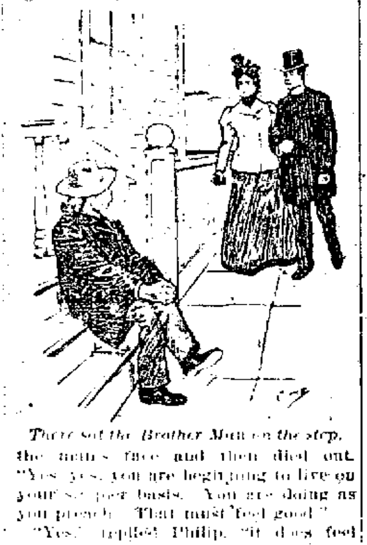
"Yes, indeed. We have one spare room for you. You are welcome. Come in."

So they went in, and after tea the two sat down together while Mrs. Strong was busy in the kitchen. A part of this conversation was afterward related by the minister to his wife. A part of it he afterward said was impossible, the manner of tone, the inflection, the gesture of his remarkable guest no man could reproduce.

"You have moved since I saw you last," said the visitor.

"Yes," replied Philip. "You did not expect me to act on your advice so soon?"

"My advice?" The question came in a hesitating tone. "Did I advise you to move? Ah, yes, I remember!" A light like supremest reason flashed over the man's face and then died out. "Yes, yes, you are beginning to live on your [illegible] poor basis. You are doing as you preach. That must feel good."


There sat the Brother Man on the step.

"Yes," replied Philip, "it does feel good. Do you think, Brother Man, that this will help to solve the problem?"

"What problem?"

"Why, the problem of the church and the people winning them, saving them."

"Are your church members moving out of their elegant houses and coming down here to live?" The old man asked the question in utmost simplicity.

"No, I did not ask them."

"You ought to."

"What! Do you believe my people ought literally to leave their possessions and live among the people?"

Philip could not help asking the question, and all the time he was conscious of a strange absurdity mingled with an unaccountable respect for his visitor and his opinion.

"Yes," came the reply, with the calmness of light. "Christ would demand it if he were pastor of Calvary church in this age. The church members, the Christians of this century, must renounce all that they have or they cannot be his disciples."

Philip sat profoundly silent. The words spoken so quietly by this creature tossed upon his own soul like a vessel in a tempest. He dared not say anything for a moment. The Brother Man looked over and spoke at last.

"What have you been preaching about since I saw you here?"

"Why, [illegible] many things."

"What [illegible] some of the things you have preached about?"

"Well," Philip clasped his hands over his knees, "I have preached about the rights and wrong uses of property, the [illegible] of the saloon, the Sunday as a day of rest and worship, the necessity of moving our church building down into this neighborhood, the need of living [illegible] [illegible] lives and, lastly, the true work of the church in these days."

"Has your church done what you have wanted?"

"No," said Philip with a sigh.

"Will it do what you think ought to be done?"

"I do not know."

"Why don't you resign?"

The question came with perfect simplicity, [illegible] almost like a blow. It was spoken with calmness [illegible] hardly [illegible], but it seemed to [illegible] like a [illegible]. [illegible] thought of giving up his work [illegible] [illegible] had not [illegible] [illegible] cause [illegible] people [illegible] him was the first [illegible] nature would do. He looked again at the old man and said:

"Would you resign if you were in my place?"

[illegible]

"[illegible] call her in and ask her," re-[illegible]

"Sarah, [illegible] Brother Man wants to know [illegible] enough to resign."

Sarah came in and [illegible]. It was dark. The year was turning into the softer months of spring, and all the outdoor world had been a [illegible] that evening if the sorrow and poverty and sin of the tenement district so near had not [illegible] into the very walls and atmosphere of the entire place. The minister's wife answered bravely. "Yes, we have food and clothing and life's necessaries. But, oh, Philip, his life is wearing you out! Yes, Brother Man," she continued, while a tear rolled over her cheek, "the minister is giving his lifeblood for these people, and they do not care. It is a vain sacrifice." She had spoken as frankly as if the old man had been her father. There was a something in him which called out such confidence.

Mr. Strong soothed his wife, clasping her to him tenderly. "There, Sarah, you are nervous and tired. I am a little discouraged, but strong and hearty for the work. Brother Man, you must not think we regret your advice. We have been blessed by following it."

And then their remarkable guest stretched out his arms through the gathering gloom in the room and seemed to bless them. Later in the evening he again called for a Bible and offered a prayer of wondrous sweetness. He was shown to his plainly furnished room. He looked around and smiled.

"This is like my old home," he said; "a palace, where the poor die of hunger."

Philip started at the odd remark, then recollected that the old man had once been wealthy, and sometimes in his half dazed condition Philip thought probably he confounded the humblest surroundings with his once luxurious home. He lingered a moment, and the man said, as if speaking to himself, "If they do not renounce all they have, they cannot be my disciples."

"Good night, Brother Man," cried Philip as he went out.

"Good night, Christ's man," replied his guest. And Philip went to his rest that night, great questions throbbing in him and the demands of the Master more distinctly brought to his attention than ever.

Again, as before when he rose in the morning, he found that his visitor was gone. His eccentric movements accounted for his sudden disappearances, but they were disappointed. They wanted to see their guest again and question him about his history. They promised themselves he would do so next time.

The following Sunday Philip preached one of those sermons which come to a man once or twice in a whole ministry. It was the last Sunday of the month and not a special occasion. But there had surged into his thought the meaning of the Christian life with such uncontrollable power that his sermon reached hearts never before touched. He remained at the close of the service to talk with several young men, who seemed moved as never before. After they had gone away he went into his own room back of the platform to get something he had left there and to his surprise found the church sexton kneeling down by one of the chairs. As the minister came in the man rose and turned toward him.

"Mr. Strong, I want to be a Christian. I want to join the church and lead a different life."

Philip clasped his hand, while tears rolled over the man's face. He staid and talked with him and prayed with him, and when he finally went home the minister was convinced it was as strong and true a conversion as he had ever seen. He at once related the story to his wife, who had gone on before to get dinner.

"Why, Philip," she exclaimed when he said the sexton wanted to be baptized and unite with the church at the next communion, "Calvary church will never allow him to unite with us."

"Why not?" asked Philip in amazement.

"Because he is a negro," replied his wife.

Philip stood a moment in silence, with his hat in his hand, looking at his wife as she spoke.

CHAPTER XV.

"Well," said Philip slowly as he seemed to grasp the meaning of his wife's words, "to tell the truth, I never thought of that." He sat down and looked troubled. "Do you think, Sarah, that because he is a negro the church will refuse to receive him to membership? It would not be Christian to refuse him."

"There are other things that are Christian which the church of Christ on earth does not do, Philip," replied his wife almost bitterly. "But whatever else Calvary church may do or not do I am very certain it will never consent to admit to membership a black man."

"But there are so few negroes in Milton that they have no church. I cannot counsel him to unite with his own people. Calvary church must admit him!" Philip spoke with the quiet determination which always marked his convictions when they were settled.

"But suppose the committee refuses to report his name favorably to the church, what then?" Mrs. Strong spoke with a gleam of hope in her heart that Philip would be roused to indignation, that he would resign and leave Milton.

Philip did not reply at once. He was having an inward struggle with his sensitiveness and his interpretation of his Christ. At last he said:

"I don't know, Sarah. I shall do what I think he would. What I shall do afterward will also depend on what Christ would do. I cannot decide it yet. I have great faith in the church on earth."

"And yet what has it done for you so far, Philip? The [illegible] own and [illegible] [illegible] church is all out [illegible] wealth. How [illegible] your [illegible] God, and [illegible] Calvary [illegible] a bundle of thousand dollars [illegible] less than a [illegible] part of their income to Christian work in connection with the church. It makes my blood boil, Philip, to see how you are throwing yourself away in this miserable [illegible] and wasting your appeals on a church that plainly does not intend to do what it [illegible] to do as Christ would have it. And I do not believe it ever will."

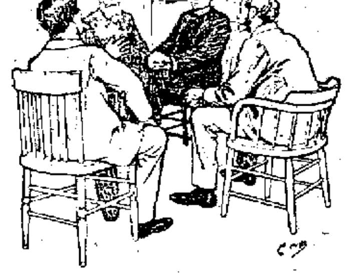
"[illegible] some of that, Sarah," replied Philip cheerfully. "I believe I [illegible] yet. It's only thing [illegible] what Christ would do. Am I doing just as Christ would do? Am I saying what he would say in this age of the world? There is one thing of which I am certain. I am trying to do just as I believe he would. The [illegible] [illegible] speak [illegible]. And yet I do feel deeply [illegible] if he was pastor of this church today he would do most of the things I have done. He would preach most of the truths I have proclaimed. Don't you think so, Sarah?"

"I don't know, Philip. Yes, I think in most things you have made an honest attempt to interpret him."

"And in the matter of the sexton, Sarah, wouldn't Christ tell Calvary church that it should admit him to its membership? Would he make any distinction of persons? If the man is a Christian, thoroughly converted and wants to be baptized and unite with Christ's body on earth, would Christ, as pastor, refuse him admission?"

"There is a great deal of race prejudice among the people. If you press the matter, Philip, I feel sure it will meet with great opposition."

"That is not the question with me. Would Christ tell Calvary church that the man ought to be admitted? That is the question. I believe he would," added Philip, with his sudden grasp of practical action. And Mrs. Strong knew that settled it with her husband.


"Brother Strong, I'm afraid the church will object."

It was the custom in Calvary church for the church committee on new names for membership to meet at the minister's house on the Monday evening preceding the preparatory service. At that service all names presented by the committee were formally acted upon by the church. The committee's action was generally considered final, and the voting was in accordance with the committee's report.

So when the committee came in that evening following the Sunday that had witnessed the conversion of the sexton Philip had ready a list of names, including several young men. It was a very precious list to him. It seemed almost for the first time since he came to Milton as if the growing opposition to him was about to be checked and finally submerged beneath a power of the Holy Spirit, which it was Philip's daily prayer might come and do the work which he alone could not do. That was one reason he had borne the feeling against himself so calmly.

Philip read the list over to the committee, saying something briefly about nearly all the applicants for membership and expressing his joy that the young men especially were coming into the church family. When he reached the sexton's name, he related simply the scene with him after the morning service.

There was an awkward pause then. The committee was plainly astonished. Finally one said: "Brother Strong, I'm afraid the church will object to receiving the sexton. What is his name?"

"Henry Roland."

"Why, he has been sexton of Calvary church for ten years," said another, an older member of the committee, Deacon Stearns by name. "He has been an honest, capable man. I never heard any complaint of him. He has always minded his own business. However, I don't know how the church will take it to consider him as an applicant for membership."

"Why, brethren, how can it take it in any except the Christian way?" said Philip eagerly. "Here is a man who gives evidence of being born again. He cannot be present tonight when the other applicants come in later owing to work he must do, but I can say for him that he gave all evidence of a most sincere and thorough conversion. He wishes to be baptized. He wants to unite with the church. He is of more than average intelligence. He is not a person to thrust himself into places where people do not wish him—a temperate, industrious, modest, quiet workman, a Christian believer asking us to receive him at the communion table of our Lord. There is no church for his own people here. On what possible pretext can the church refuse to admit him?"

"You do not know some of the members of Calvary church, Mr. Strong, if you ask such a question. There is a very strong prejudice against the negro in many families. This prejudice is especially strong just at this time owing to several acts of depredation committed by the negroes living down near the railroad tracks. I don't believe it would be wise to present this name just now." Deacon Stearns appeared to speak for the committee, all of whom murmured assent in one form or another.

"And yet," said Philip, roused to a sudden heat of indignation, "and yet what is Calvary church doing to help to make these men down by the railroad tracks any better? Are we concerned about them at all except when our coal or wood or clothing is stolen or some one is held up down there? And when one of them knocks at the door of the church can we calmly and coldly shut it in his face simply because God made it a different color from ours?" Philip stopped and then finished by saying very quietly, "Brethren, do you think Christ would receive this man into the church?"

There was no reply for a moment. Then Deacon Stearns answered: "Brother Strong, we have to deal with humanity as it is. You cannot make people all over. This prejudice exists, and sometimes we may have to respect it in order to avoid greater trouble. I know families in the church who will certainly withdraw if the sexton is voted in as a member. And still," said the old deacon, with a sigh, "I believe Christ would receive him into his church."

Before much more could be said the different applicants came, and as the custom was, after a brief talk with them about their purpose in uniting with the church and their discipleship, they withdrew, and the committee formally acted on the names for presentation to the church. The name of Henry Roland, the sexton, was finally reported unfavorably, three of the committee voting against it, Deacon Stearns alone voting with the minister to present the sexton's name with the others.

"Now, brethren," said Philip, with a sad smile, as they rose to go, "you know I have always been very frank in all our relations together, and I am going to present the sexton's name to the church Thursday night and let the church vote on it in spite of the action of the committee. You know we have only recommending power. The church is the final authority and it may accept or reject any names we present. I cannot rest satisfied until we know the verdict of the church in the matter."

"Brother Strong," said one of the committee who had been opposed to the sexton, "you are right as to the extent of our authority, but there is no question in my mind as to the outcome of the matter. It is a question of expediency. I do not have any feeling against the sexton, but I think it would be very unwise to receive him into membership, and I do not believe the church will receive him. If you present the name you do so on your own responsibility."

"With mine," said Deacon Stearns. He was the last to shake hands with the minister, and his warm, strong grasp gave Philip a sense of fellowship that thrilled him with a sense of courage and companionship very much needed. [illegible] at once went up to his study after the committee was gone. Mrs. Strong, coming up to see him later, found him, as she often did now, on his knees in prayer. Ah, thou follower of Jesus in this century, what but thy prayers shall strengthen thy soul in the strange days to come?

Thursday evening was stormy. A heavy rain had set in before dark, and a high wind blew great sheets of water through the streets and rattled loose boards and shingles about the tenements. Philip would not let his wife go out. It was too stormy. So he went his way alone, somewhat sorrowful at heart as he contemplated the prospect of a small attendance on what he had planned should be an important occasion.

However, some of the best members of the church were out. The very ones that were in sympathy with Philip and his methods were in the majority of those present, and that led to an unexpected result when the names of the applicants for membership came before the church for action.

Philip read the list approved by the committee and then very simply, but powerfully, told the sexton's story and the refusal of the committee to recommend him for membership.

"Now, I do not see how we can shut this disciple of Jesus out of his church," concluded Philip. "And I wish to present him to this church for its action. He is a Christian; he needs our help and our fellowship, and as Christian believers, as disciples of the Man of all the race, as those who believe that there is to be no distinction of souls hereafter that shall separate them by prejudice, I hope you will vote to receive this brother in Christ to our membership."

The voting on new members was done by ballot. When the ballots were all in and counted, it was announced that all whose names were presented were unanimously elected except that of the sexton. There were 12 votes against him, but 26 for him, and Philip declared that according to the constitution of the church he was duly elected. The meeting then went on in the usual manner characteristic of preparatory service. The sexton had been present in the back part of the room, and at the close of the meeting, after all the rest had gone, he and Philip had a long talk together. When Philip reached home, he and Sarah had another long talk on the same subject. What that was we cannot tell until we come to record the events of the communion Sunday, a day that stood out in Philip's memory like one of the bleeding palms of his Master, pierced with sorrow, but eloquent with sacrifice.

CHAPTER XVI.

The day was beautiful and the church as usual crowded to the doors. There was a feeling of hardly concealed excitement on the part of Calvary church. The action of Thursday night had been sharply criticised. Very many thought Philip had gone beyond his right in bringing such an important subject before so small a meeting of the members, and the prospect of the approaching baptism and communion of the sexton had drawn in a crowd of people who ordinarily staid away from that service.

Philip generally had no preaching on communion Sunday. This morning he remained on the platform after the opening exercises, and in a stillness which was almost painful in its intensity he began to speak in a low but clear and impressive voice:

"Fellow disciples of the church of Christ on earth, we meet to celebrate the memory of that greatest of all beings, who, on the eve of his own greatest agony, prayed that his disciples might all be one. In that prayer he said nothing about color or race or difference of speech or social surroundings. His prayer was that his disciples might all be one—one in their aims, in their purposes, their sympathy, their faith, their hope, their love.

"An event has happened in this church very recently which makes it necessary for me to say these words. The Holy Spirit came into this room last Sunday and touched the hearts of several young men, who gave themselves then and there to the Lord Jesus Christ. Among the men was one of another race than the Anglo-Saxon. He was a black man. His heart was melted by the same love, his mind illuminated by the same truth. He desired to make confession of his belief, be baptized according to the commands of Jesus and unite with this church as a humble disciple of the lowly Nazarene. His name was presented with the rest at the regular committee meeting last Monday, and that committee, by a vote of 3 to 2, refused to present his name with recommendations for membership. On my own responsibility at the preparatory service Thursday night I asked the church to act upon this disciple's name. There was a legal quorum of the church present. By a vote of 26 to 12 the applicant for membership was received according to the rules of this church.

"But after that meeting the man came to me and said that he was unwilling to unite with the church, knowing that some objected to his membership. It was a natural feeling for him to have. We had a long talk over the matter. Since then I have learned that if a larger representation of members had been present at the preparatory meeting there is a possibility that the number voting against receiving the applicant would have been much larger than those who voted for him.

"Under all these circumstances I have deemed it my duty to say what I have thus far said and to ask the church to take the action I now propose. We are not here this morning in full membership. Here is a soul just led out of the darkness by the spirit of truth. He is one known to many of you as an honest, worthy man, for many years faithful in the discharge of his duties in this house. There is no Christian reason why he should be denied fellowship around this table. I wish, therefore, to ask the members of the church to vote again on the acceptance or rejection of Henry Roland, disciple of Jesus, who has asked for permission to this body of Christ in his name. Will all those in favor of thus receiving our brother into the great family of faith signify it by raising the right hand?"

For a moment not a person in the church stirred. Every one seemed smitten into astonished inaction by the sudden proposal of the minister. Then hands began to go up. Philip counted them, his heart beating with anguish as he foresaw the coming result. He waited a minute. It seemed to many like several minutes, and then said, "All those opposed to the admission of the applicant signify it by the same sign."

Again there was the same significant, reluctant pause. Then half a dozen hands went up in front of the church. Instantly from almost every part of the house hands went up in numbers that almost doubled those who had voted in favor of admission. From the gallery on the sides, where several of Philip's workmen friends sat, a hiss arose. It was slight, but heard by the entire congregation. Philip glanced up there, and it instantly ceased.

Without another word he stepped down from the platform and began to read the list of those who had been received into church membership. He had almost reached the end of it when a person whose name was called last rose from his seat near the front, where all the newly received members were in the habit of sitting together, and, turning partly around so as to face the congregation and still address Philip, he said:

"Mr. Strong, I do not feel as if, after what has taken place here this morning, I could unite with this church. This man who has been excluded from church membership is the son of a woman born into slavery on the estate of one of my relatives. That slave woman once nursed her master through a terrible illness and saved his life. This man, her son, was then a little child. But in the strange changes that have gone on since the war the son of the old master has been reduced to poverty and obliged to work for a living. He is now in this town. He is this very day lying upon a sick bed in the tenement district, and this black man has for several weeks out of his small earnings helped the son of his mother's master and cared for him through his illness with all the devotion of a friend.

"I have only lately learned these facts. But, knowing them as I do and believing that he is as worthy to sit about this table as any Christian here, I cannot reconcile the rejection with my own purpose to unite here. I therefore desire to withdraw my application for membership here. Mr. Strong, I desire to be baptized and partake of the communion as a disciple of Christ simply, not as a member of Calvary church. Can I do so?"

Philip replied in a choking voice, "You can." The man sat down. It was not the place for any demonstration, but again from the gallery came a slight but distinct note of applause.

As before, it instantly subsided as Philip looked up. For a moment every one held his breath and waited for the minister's action. Philip's face was pale and stern. What his sensitive nature suffered in that moment no one ever knew, not even his wife, who almost started from her seat, fearing that he was about to faint. For a moment there was a hesitation about Philip's manner so unusual with him that some thought he was going to leave the church. But he quickly rallied on his will to assert its power, and, taking up the regular communion service, he calmly took charge of it as if nothing out of the way had occurred. He did not even allude to the morning's incident in his prayers. Whatever else the people might think of Philip they certainly could find no fault with his self possession. His conduct of the service on that memorable Sunday was admirable.

When it was over, he was surrounded by different ones who had taken part either for or against the sexton. There was much said about the matter. But all the arguments and excuses and comments on the affair could not remove the heartache from Philip. He could not reconcile the action of the church with the spirit of the church's Master, Jesus, and when he finally reached home and calmly reviewed the events of the morning he was more and more grieved for the church and for his Master. It seemed to him that a great mistake had been made and that Calvary church had disgraced the name of Christianity.

As he had been in the habit of doing since he moved into the neighborhood of the tenements, Philip went out in the afternoon to visit the sick and the sorrowful. The shutting down of the mills had resulted in an immense amount of suffering and trouble. As spring came on some few of the mills had opened, and men had found work in them at a reduction of wages. The entire history of the enforced idleness of thousands of men in Milton during that eventful winter would make a large volume of thrilling narrative. Philip's story but touches on this other. He had grown really familiar with the different phases of life which loafed and idled and drank itself away during that period of inaction. Hundreds of men had drifted away to other places in search of work. Almost as many more had taken to the road to swell the ever increasing number of professional tramps and to drift to develop into petty thieves and criminals. But those who remained had a desperate struggle with poverty. Philip was sick at heart as he went among the people and saw the complete helplessness, the utter estrangement of sympathy and community of feeling between the church people and these representatives of the physical labor of the world. Every time he went out to do his visiting this feeling deepened in him. This Sunday afternoon in particular it seemed to him as if the depression and discouragement of the tenement district weighed on him like a great burden binding him down to the earth with sorrow and heartache.

He had been in the habit of going out to visit every Sunday with [illegible] evidences of Christ to observe the [illegible] by the bedsides of the aged or of those who could not get to church. He carried with him the [illegible] containing a part of the communion service. After going to the homes of one or two invalid church members he thought of the person who had been mentioned by the man in the morning as living in the tenement district and in a critical condition. He had secured his address, and after a little inquiry he soon found himself in a part of the tenements near to him.

He climbed up three flights of stairs and knocked at the door. It was opened by the sexton. He greeted Philip with glad surprise.

The minister smiled sadly.

"So, my brother, it is true you are serving your Master here? My heart is grieved at the action of the church this morning."

[To be continued.]

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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HARRY L. BACKUS,
Editor and Prop'r.

SMETHPORT, THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1900.

Announcements.

EDITOR MINER:—Please announce my candidacy for delegate to the State Convention, subject to the decision of the Republican party of McKean county at the primaries.
DAVID HOWELLS.
Kane, Pa., Jan. 30, 1900.

EDITOR MINER:—You are hereby authorized to announce my name as a candidate for delegate to the Republican State Convention, subject to the rules governing the Republican primaries.
CHAS. A. DUKE.

EDITOR MINER:—You are hereby authorized to announce my name as a candidate for delegate to the National Convention, subject to the rules governing the Republican primaries.
JAMES A. MCKEAN.
Smethport, Pa., Jan. 30, 1900.

EDITOR MINER:—Please announce my name as a candidate for delegate to the Republican State Convention, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries of McKean county.
J. M. MCELROY,
Bradford, Jan. 29, 1900.

Hon. Joseph C. Sibley announces that pursuant to the call of friends in the various counties in the 27th district, he will be a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket, subject to the decision of the primaries to be held on April 7.
Franklin, Pa., Feb. 6, 1900.

EDITOR MINER:—You are hereby authorized to announce me as a candidate for Member of Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.
THOS. F. RICHMOND.
Smethport, Pa., Feb. 6, 1900.

Valedictory.

After over six years' service in the editorial chair of the MCKEAN MINER, I now hand the pen over to another. It is not without a feeling somewhat akin to sorrow that I do this, for during this period of newspaper work I have been thrown in contact with many noble-hearted men, with whom, in a business sense at least, I must now part; and, also, the work has been in many ways very pleasant. My feeling of reluctance is materially lessened by the fact that I am able to turn the paper over to a man who is alike an able printer and a thoroughly conscientious man. After guiding the destinies of a newspaper for such a length of time, a good wish for its future welfare is only natural, and I feel that I can cheerfully recommend the new proprietor, Harry L. Backus, to the many readers of the MINER.

I part with the MINER happy in the thought that my relations with my brother editors have been of the most amicable nature. Mistakes have often occurred, 'tis true, but who has not made mistakes? It is unnecessary to state that they were not intentional, nor have I harmed any one while at the head of the MINER. In politics the freeing of the party from men whom I considered hindrances has caused me to try my utmost to accomplished that good. These were my honest convictions, and I have no apologies to offer.

My aim has always been to publish a good, clean family newspaper, one that would tend to instruct as well as give the news. How well I have succeeded in this direction the readers are best able to judge. I can only add that those who have attributed any shortcomings to the paper will remember that I have done my best, and that was the best, I could do. To those who have befriended me in so many instances I tender my sincere thanks. Though my business relations with them will cease, their deeds will always remain green in memory.

In closing, I earnestly hope that the many patrons of the MINER will continue to give it their hearty support. Its patronage at the present time is unsurpassed by any weekly in the county, which is most gratifying to the undersigned.
BURT OLSON.

Salutatory.

On Monday of this week I purchased of Mr. Burt Olson and assumed control of the MCKEAN COUNTY MINER, and to-day I present to the readers of this paper my maiden effort as editor of a newspaper.

Politically the MINER will be, as it always has been, Republican. I shall work for what I consider the best interests of the Republican party. I will heartily support the administration and the Republican policies of the nation, state and county, and, as I owe no allegiance to any clique or faction, in factional quarrels my only part will be to bring harmony into the ranks and either side will receive like treatment in this paper.

The MINER will always labor for the advancement of industrial interests of this county and Smethport especially by presenting to the public the vast wealth of natural advantages in this region. Smethport is growing rapidly now, and with our unlimited supply of gas and coal, which can be produced here cheaper than any other place in the United States, our excellent railroad facilities, pure glass sand rock, pure water, and health giving climate we are located at Nature's home for manufactories and there is no reason why this healthy business growth should not continue.

For the past twelve years I have devoted my time in the mechanical department of newspapers and have had some experience with the pencil, paste pot and shears, most of which has been in this office, and therefore am acquainted with a majority of the people of Smetport the patrons of this paper. I enter upon my new duties knowing that to keep up the high standard on which the MINER has been conducted in the past I have a laborous duty to perform. Hoping to furnish my patrons with a good clean family newspaper, that will merit a liberal patronage, I am at your service.
HARRY L. BACKUS.

The Kentucky legislature has made an offer of $50,000 for information that will lead to the discovery of the party who attempted to assassinate William Goebel.

ST. LOUIS had a fire on Sunday last which did nearly $2,000,000 damage. Charles Mappes, a fireman, was killed and eight other firemen were seriously injured while on duty at the fire.

WILLIAM GOEBEL died from the effect of his wounds Saturday night. The situation in Kentucky is very trying at present and the feeling of both parties is at a fever heat, but there is some hope of a peaceable settlement of the difficulties.

AT the head of these columns will be found the announcement of Hon. Joseph C. Sibley as a candidate for member of Congress in the 27th district, subject to the Republican primaries. In the past two years Mr. Sibley has demonstrated that he is honestly a Republican by his support of the administration and its policies—protection, sound money and expansion. His reputation of being the "laboring man's friend" is now more forcibly demonstrated by his espousing the cause of Republicanism.

THIS week Hon. Thos. F. Richmond announces that he is candidate for Member of Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries. Mr. Richmond was born and has always been a resident of Smethport, with the exception of a few years spent in the West, after being admitted to the bar. In 1891 he returned to Smethport reopened a law office and built up an excellent practice. Two years ago he was chosen by the people as member from this county and his efficient labor in behalf of his constituents will undoubtedly be rewarded by a large vote at the primaries, as it is a long-standing custom to give members the second term when they have honestly performed their duty.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1900.

Without intending to do so, Senator Pettigrew paid a high compliment to the American press, when he said in effect that the reason he was making a public nuisance of himself by continually trying to use the Congressional Record, for the dissemination of treasonable literature was that the influential papers of the country, regardless of politics, were too patriotic to print stuff calculated to encourage the Filipinos to continue fighting American soldiers. The senate has been very patient with Pettigrew—much more patient than the people have been—but the limit of patience has been reached, and his talk and actions have been publicly characterized as the treason that they have been, and during the past week he has been shown that the senate does not intend to countenance the uttering of treasonable language on its floor, and the people will indorse the senate as strongly as they have already endorsed the Philippine policy of the administration, which is, under the circumstances, the only patriotic American policy.

Since Senator Lodge read that plainly-worded letter from Admiral Dewey, branding as lies all the numerous stories told about the admiral's having promised Aguinaldo independence, recognized the Filipino republic and saluted its flag, Aguinaldo's senatorial assistants have been too dazed to start a new batch of stories.

Senator Chandler, chairman of the committee on elections, has given notice that he will call up the Quay case Wednesday of this week. How soon the case will be voted upon will depend entirely upon how many senators desire to speak on the question. It is expected that most of the speaking will be done by members of the committee, who have made a study of the legal aspects of the question at issue. It seems more certain than ever that Mr. Quay will be seated.

Ex Gov. Lowry, of Minn., who is now in Washington, says there is no question of the best element in that state, regardless of political lines, endorsing the Philippine policy of President McKinley, and that if the Democrats make anti-imperialism their war cry, as he believes they will, the state will give President McKinley a phenomenal majority.

Gen. Warfield, a prominent Californian, now visiting Washington, says that nine-tenths of the people of that state favor permanent retention of the Philippines, and that when peace has been restored on the islands, and we begin to realize the possibilities of trade with the Orient, San Francisco will rival New York as a seaport.

The first volume of the report of the Philippine commission, consisting of a book of 264 pages, is now in the hands of senators and representatives. It is one of the most comprehensive reports ever sent to congress, and when the second volume is printed, which it will be inside of two or three weeks, there is scarcely a question concerning the Philippines that could be asked that a full and satisfactory answer cannot be found to in the report. The form of government recommended for the island is that of a territory, modified to meet existing conditions, which will give the islanders control of all their home affairs. President McKinley intends to send a new civil commission to the Philippines, with authority to organize local civil governments as soon as he can get the men he wants for commissioners.

The bill reported by the house ways and means committee, providing a duty equivalent to 25 per cent. of the duty paid by foreign products, is the result of a compromise between those who favored giving the island the same trade privileges as those enjoyed by the citizens of our states, and those who favored a smaller reduction of existing duties, and as such, it will probably be accepted and become a law. The senate Porto Rican committee has ordered a similar bill reported to the senate. In agreeing upon the bill, the majority of the ways and means committee reached the conclusion that Porto Rico is not, in the meaning of the constitution a part of the U. S., and can therefore be governed as a colony.

President McKinley is watching the Kentucky mix-up with interest, as most other men in Washington are. He believes in common with nearly everybody else, that Taylor was elected governor, and that he has no fair chance of fair treatment before the state courts, but he doesn't believe it to be the business of the federal government to interfere with such matters, except upon the request of the regular state authorities. With the legislature in session, it alone possesses the authority to make that request, in the opinion of President McKinley and his advisors, and unless it makes it there is no probability of any federal interference in any shape in Kentucky. In the eyes of the president, this isn't a case of politics, but of law, and the strict letter of the law will be followed by the federal government. The death of Goebel has not changed the situation at the Washington end a particle.

It Used to be Cheaper But—

"Three years ago," said a Democratic merchant to a lady of our acquaintance who had just paid him 25 cents for an article, "you could have bought that for 10 cents."

"I remember that, but I couldn't get the 10 cents. Now I have paid you the quarter, and look here," and she held open her pocketbook, in which were seen several 100-cent dollars.—Clark County (Ill.) Herald.

Subscribe for the MINER.

Mr. Sibley Responds.

The Oil City Derrick published the following letter from Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, which was written in response to a call from friends in this district asking him to be the Republican candidate for Congress:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1900.

Gentlemen:—Responding to your request that I again become a candidate for Congress permit me briefly to express my appreciation of the honor you do me. The political creed that governs my actions may be briefly stated, to support every man and every measure that has for an animating purpose the welfare of society, and the upbuilding, prosperity and glory of our common country.

In a most trying period of the nation's history I believe the administration has conducted affairs with safety and with honor, having in view the welfare of all classes of citizenship. Junius wrote in one of his letters as follows: "The merits of a ministry may be best determined by observing the conditions of the people."

If this be a fair test of merit, then I believe the President is entitled to the respect, confidence and support of every man who prefers the welfare of any portion thereof under party divisions.

When a candidate for your suffrages, I pledged myself to support measures coming before Congress, regardless of political bias, and to give to their consideration the best qualities of head and heart in my possession. This pledge I have honestly and earnestly attempted to maintain. I have supported the administration because I am in sympathy with its actions of the past, the present, and its aims for the future so far as they are outlined. Any measure which in their tendency threaten present prosperity should be viewed by us all as impending calamities to be avoided. My duty, as I believe it to be the duty of every citizen who recalls so vividly the misery of the last few years and contrasts it with the present content and happiness of our people as a whole, it is to make a common cause, that the blessings enjoyed at the present moment shall be maintained and enlarged.

I therefore accept your call, and pursuant thereto announce myself as your candidate for Congress from the 27th district, renewing my pledges of the past, to give to you and the principles, which if I understand the aim of the Republican party at the present time, will further enhance and secure to all classes and conditions of society a more enlarged and general participation in the blessing of free government.

Respectfully,
(Signed) J. C. SIBLEY.

The Fighting American Marine.

(Published by Request.)

BARCLAY H. WARBURTON,
President of The Evening Telegraph:—

"The ship has been blown up and is sinking!" These are the words, as officially reported by Captain Sigsbee, which the late "Bill" Anthony, cabin orderly on the Maine, uttered on the memorable evening on which the ill fated battleship went down in Havana harbor, wrecked by treachery. Captain Sigsbee says in his report that Anthony saluted as he conveyed this startling information, with the dignity, calmness and military precision of the perfectly trained soldier delivering a routine message. The occasion was serious, solemn, awful. It meant the loss of a proud American vessel of war whose colors had been flying but a short time before. It led to war between the United States and Spain; Cuba's freedom from the Spanish yoke; Puerto Rico's acquisition to the United States, and the transfer of the far-off Philippines to Uncle Sam's jurisdiction. Geographical and political changes of great moment.

Anthony represented a type of the American marine. On the Maine he was the symbol of steadiness and fidelity in a sorely trying hour. Loyal to duty, fixed in purpose, calm, he fittingly represented the United States Marine Corps, the motto of which is "Semper Fidelis."

A multiplicity of articles commendatory of the army have formed a considerable portion of current literature, while the deeds of the gallant marines are only mentioned casually or when their extraordinary fighting qualities compel their recognition. This element of the military branch of the government is not well known and little understood. Nevertheless their acts, under Farragut, Porter and other naval heroes of the civil war, at Bull Run, Sumter, Fisher, New Orleans, and other places, during those trying times; their record in Korea, in the great whiskey riots, in the strike of 1877, at Alexandria, Egypt, the Panama Isthmus, and, only lately in Samoa, have been unfailingly brilliant and uniformly successful.

Guantanamo brought the marines conspicuously to the front and gave practical, creditable evidence of their distinctiveness and military value. There they showed the material of which the best disciplined, most faithful soldiers are made. For seventy two hours, with no sleep, little food and harrassed by Mauser bullets to the right, left and front, day and night, the little battalion, under command of Huntington, occupied the first landing place the American forces took in Cuba, and held it against enormous odds and innumerable difficulties. Only a handful of these sturdy, determined, faithful fellows, thrown ashore to take and keep a landing place for the army. Huntington's force disembarked in good order, hastily intrenched themselves, and, when assailed on all sides with a galling fire, gallantly held their place in the face of the greatest danger, finally driving the enemy from its position. No more creditable chapter of courage, doggedness and physical endurance has been chronicled than that of our marines at Guantanamo. Huntington's "noble six hundred" was the first American force to plant Old Glory in Cuba and keep it flying.

The marine is trained in a severe school, where strict discipline is the watchword. He starts with the setting-up exercises, goes to the squad, from there to the company, and next to the battalion formation, and is constantly under rigorous orders.

He is taught to think for and rely largely on himself, but always to remember that "orders is orders," as one drill sergeant used to say; also, that "orders" must be promptly, honestly and fully obeyed—not as the man construes the orders, but as he was told by his officers to understand and enforce them. Admirals Farragut, Porter, and Jouett, of the older officers, and Dewey, Schley, Clark, Taylor, Cook and others of the younger generation, are authority for the statement that the marine can be relied upon to do that which he is told to do by his superior under all circumstances. History justifies this remark. The marine is literal; he is determined; he strictly obeys orders. His officers are constant in seeing that he does so; and herein lies the secret of the man's intelligence and fidelity. One particular characteristic of the marine is his subordination, his ever readiness for duty calls. It has often occurred that detachments of the corps have suddenly been ordered on distant service, frequently on only twenty four hours' notice. A special instance is that of the Panama revolution of 1885. Detachments from the five posts were collected at New York and sailed in twenty four hours—twenty officers and 500 men, and everything was complete and in good order for one year's service. Another striking characteristic is adaptability to any conditions. They "shake down" quickly and cheerfully, much better than the soldier or sailor. At Guantanamo the camp was laid out, and trenches, latrines, etc., were dug while the force was under fire. The men fought awhile, then cooked awhile, the health of the camp was excellent, while Shafter's troops were dying by the dozen.

The latest duty to which marines have been assigned is at the naval station at Cavite, near Manila. Shortly before departure for home with the Olympia Admiral Dewey cabled the navy department and recommended that there be sent to him with the least possible delay a battalion of marines, for shore duty at the naval station at Cavite. Within four days from the receipt of the cable a battalion, consisting of about 300 men and twenty officers, was organized at the navy yard, New York, and started for San Francisco by rail, six days thereafter it sailed on an army transport for Cavite fully armed and equipped for all sorts of duty. Two more battalions have sailed since then for Cavite with equal celerity and despatch. The marines have had their share of fighting in the Philippines, particularly at Imus, where they were so warmly commended by General Lawton. It will be remembered how the marines waded through mud and rice fields, sometimes up to their shoulders and how they captured the town of Imus and turned it over to the army which arrived there "a little late."

Pennsylvanians should be interested in the marine corps, as a great number of men from this state are enrolled in the corps, and quite a number are with the three battalions now in the Philippines. Major W. P. Biddle, of Philadelphia, who was Dewey's fleet marine officer at the battle of Manila, is recruiting officer for the marine corps for Pennsylvania. Major Biddle has three offices located in this city—No. 1628 Market street; No. 802 Vine street, and No. 5600 Kensington avenue. In addition, he has offices located through the state, as follows: No. 140 North Queen street, Lancaster; No. 342 Pine street, Williamsport; No. 437 1-2 Penn street, Reading; No. 31 Public Square, Wilkesbarre; No. 26 North Third street, Harrisburg. He also has an office in the Gibson House, Wilmington, Del. Pennsylvania is well represented, as recruits are coming in very fast in all the above named places, and Major Biddle says that no complaints of any kind have been heard from the men at the front. Their letters to friends and relatives speak in the highest terms of their treatment. They say they are well fed, well clothed, and well taken care of in every way.

J. A. L.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1900.

L. K. Hogarth & Co. guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for grippe, coughs, colds, and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

STATEMENT

OF THE

Finances of McKean County

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending January 1, 1900.

JNO. W. CAMPBELL, Treasurer of McKean county, in account with the different funds of said county, for said year.

COUNTY FUNDS.

Dr.

To amount due last auditors' report	$81262 53	
To 1-5 of liquor license received	3140 00	
To unseated taxes collected	8096 63	
To seated taxes collected	31848 84	
To miscellaneous county receipts	693 64	
To amount received from J. F. Davis, Sheriff, Com'lth costs	334 25	
To amount received from J. F. Davis, Sheriff, fines	10 00	
To amount received from J. F. Davis, Sheriff, Q. S. jury fees	43 33	
To amount received from J. F. Davis, Sheriff, C. Pleas fees	44 00	
To amount state taxes received	8836 88	84222 90

Cr.

By county orders paid and canceled | 4237 30 |
By amt paid county teachers' institute expense | 200 00 |
By Treas.' commissions on $53,020.67 at 2½ per cent. | 1325 51 |
By balance due fund | [illegible] | 84222 90

POOR FUND.

Dr.

To balance due fund last auditors' report	2351 84	
To miscellaneous poor receipts	[illegible]	
To unseated taxes collected	4738 02	
To seated taxes collected	12669 39	[illegible]

Cr.

By poor orders paid and cancelled	18810 50	
By commissions on $21,546.50 at 2½ per cent.	538 66	
By balance due fund	3540 14	[illegible]

DOG FUND.

Dr.

To balance due last auditors' report	[illegible]	
To dog taxes collected	2050 89	[illegible]

Cr.

By sheep orders paid and cancelled	1273 50	
By Treas.' commissions on $2,050.89 at 2½ per cent.	51 27	
By balance due fund	1254 35	[illegible]

BRIDGE BOND FUND.

Dr.

To balance due last auditors' report	2849 37	
To unseated taxes collected	1270 52	
To seated taxes collected	4867 08	[illegible]

Cr.

By bridge bonds paid and cancelled	[illegible]	
By interest paid on bonds	[illegible]	
By Treas.' commissions on $6,106.50 and 2½ per cent.	[illegible]	
By balance due fund	[illegible]	[illegible]

BICYCLE FUND.

Dr.

To bicycle tax collected	547 77	547 77

Cr.

By Treas.' commissions on $547.77 at 2½ per cent.	[illegible]	
By balance due fund	[illegible]	547 77

REDEMPTION FUND.

Dr.

To balance due last auditors' report	[illegible]	
To redemption money received	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cr.

By redemption orders paid	[illegible]	
By balance due fund	[illegible]	[illegible]

ALIEN TAX FUND.

Dr.

To balance due last auditors' report	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cr.

By balance due fund	[illegible]	[illegible]

J. F. DAVIS, Sheriff of McKean county, in account with said county for the fiscal year ending January 1st, 1900.

J. F. DAVIS, Sheriff.

Dr.

To amount received on account	[illegible]	
To amount fines collected during the year 1899	[illegible]	
To amount Com'th costs collected during the year	[illegible]	
To amount Quarter Sessions jury fees transferred and collected	[illegible]	
To amount Quarter Sessions jury fees and costs collected	[illegible]	
To amount Common Pleas jury fees collected	[illegible]	
To amount due [illegible] wages of turnkey	[illegible]	
To balance	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cr.

By balance due last auditors' report	43 54	
By inquests, mileage and jury fees	380 03	423 57

W. A. YOUNG, T. F. HUNGIVILLE and LEMUEL DAVIS, Commissioners of McKean county, in account with the said county for the fiscal year ending January 1st, 1900.

W. A. YOUNG.

Dr.

To orders drawn during 1899	[illegible]	
To amt surcharge for 1897	76 77	
To amt surcharge for 1898	67 05	
To balance due Young to Jan. 1st, 1900	841 47	1149 25

Cr.

By balance due on 1898	[illegible]	
By [illegible] days as Comr. at [illegible] per day	[illegible]	1149 25

T. F. HUNGIVILLE.

To orders drawn during 1899	[illegible]	
To amt surcharge for 1897	[illegible]	
To amt surcharge for 1898	[illegible]	1421 83
By balance due on 1898	[illegible]	
By [illegible] days as Comr. at $3.50 per day	[illegible]	1421 83

LEMUEL DAVIS.

To orders drawn during 1899	[illegible]	
To amt surcharge for 1897	[illegible]	
To amt surcharge for 1898	[illegible]	1047 00
By [illegible] days as Comr. at $3.50 per day	[illegible]	
By balance due on 1898	[illegible]	1047 00

STATEMENT showing the amount of County, State, Bridge Bond, Poor, Dog and Bicycle Tax charged, [illegible] for the year 1899 subject to commissions and exonerations.

DISTRICTS.	STATE. Amt chgd.	STATE. Amt recd.	STATE. Amt due	COUNTY. Amt chgd.	COUNTY. Amt recd.	COUNTY. Amt due
Annin Township	$ 84 31	$ 31 87	$ 2 44	$ 608 23	$ [illegible] 59	$ [illegible]
Bradford "	133 59	114 18	19 11	2221 03	1834 01	387 02
Bradford City, 1st W.	786 58	479 02	307 56	3666 25	2155 82	1510 43
" " 2d "	813 60	425 38	387 71	2600 07	1516 48	1083 69
" " 3d "	415 34	336 64	76 70	1406 94	842 01	561 90
" " 4th "	782 91	542 66	240 25	2294 03	1102 41	1191 62
" " 5th "	26 28	9 18	17 10	1002 80	166 23	836 57
" " 6th "	103 10	148 68	44 47	1174 03	586 26	587 77
Ceres Township	36 13	32 61	3 52	712 50	577 64	134 86
Corydon "	1 64	1 64		1257 26	971 81	285 45
Eldred "	96 16	95 78	38	1077 33	948 00	129 33
Eldred Borough	202 45	197 54	4 91	731 19	717 06	13 11
Foster Township	186 88	67 30	69 58	1065 61	1092 31	113 30
Hamlin "	142 89	8 80	134 09	1886 95	715 65	907 30
Hamilton "	112 62	83 18	29 14	1118 74	811 81	306 94
Keating "	218 23	200 10	18 23	2894 20	2442 30	561 90
Kane Borough, 1st W.	120 43	97 05	23 38	785 16	528 51	256 62
" " 2d "	335 30	333 13	2 17	810 87	151 27	182 50
" " 3d "	180 61	170 02	10 61	772 89	548 86	224 04
" " 4th "	27 13	5 50	21 62	453 42	222 91	230 51
Lafayette Township	56 66	52 16	4 50	1620 56	1351 [illegible]	275 56
Liberty "	20 10	16 20	3 90	1505 01	580 17	725 90
Mt. Jewett Borough	38 90	32 91	6 08	936 49	841 90	94 59
Norwich Township	66 59	52 06	8 53	1250 27	1248 79	401 28
Otto "	208 17	199 50	8 67	1390 21	1140 42	195 [illegible]
Port Allegany Boro	350 26	335 58	11 08	1408 37	1005 09	102 [illegible]
Smethport Borough	2563 99	2528 23	35 76	1007 26	708 [illegible]	297 [illegible]
Sergeant Township	40 92	40 92		1206 50	967 71	238 65
Wetmore "	54 93	44 09	8 84	1500 05	688 90	803 15
Total	8218 59	6678 08	1540 51	41565 60	27490 70	14044 90

AMOUNT of seated and unseated taxes collected by County Treasurer during 1899, due from former years.

DISTRICTS.	STATE. Rec'd.	COUNTY. Rec'd.	BRIDGE B. Rec'd.	POOR. Rec'd.	DOG. Rec'd.
Annin Township	$ 58	$ 338 50	$ 42 20	$ 134 18	[illegible]
Bradford "	4 04	310 30	61 00	155 58	[illegible]
Bradford City, 1st W.	837 04	1201 03	67 00		[illegible]
" " 2d "	113 98	1010 79	234 00		
" " 3d "	70 42	407 00	25 00		
" " 4th "	98 29	730 00	62 10		
" " 5th "		282 73	40 00		
" " 6th "	40 82	466 00	38 00		[illegible]
Ceres Township	3 70	253 68	11 11	125 24	[illegible]
Corydon "		322 19	60 35	180 17	[illegible]
Eldred "		179 25	23 70	73 84	[illegible]
Eldred Borough	1 72	104 10	8 10	33 14	[illegible]
Foster Township	21 32	600 12	86 50	258 07	[illegible]
Hamlin "	87	608 74	73 29	270 30	[illegible]
Hamilton "	1 31	307 72	52 27	150 45	[illegible]
Keating "	70 53	284 70	16 04	10 38	
Kane Borough, 1st W.	86 64	236 52	21 18	66 07	[illegible]
" " 2d "	62 03	442 10	10 58	181 88	[illegible]
" " 3d "	41 10	228 05	30 07	95 35	[illegible]
" " 4th "		213 83	28 03	116 52	[illegible]
Lafayette Township	9 45	448 37	61 80	192 66	[illegible]
Liberty "	2 01	1154 76	158 80	156 22	[illegible]
Mt. Jewett Borough	21 32	364 95	11 08	129 53	[illegible]
Norwich Township		674 20	122 22	429 77	[illegible]
Otto "	1 10	368 43	32 00	133 58	[illegible]
Port Allegany Boro		135 00	10 00	25 00	[illegible]
Smethport Borough	165 72	199 25	25 00	63 64	[illegible]
Sergeant Township		143 70	26 00	96 14	[illegible]
Wetmore "	4 28	607 43	97 30	385 72	[illegible]
Total	2464 78	13258 72	1680 08	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECEIPTS OF McKEAN COUNTY.

To amount in Treas. Jan. 1st, 1899	81261 43	
To amount liquor license received	3140 00	
To amount unseated taxes received	8096 63	
To amount seated taxes received	31848 84	
To amount received by Co. Comrs. from various sources	693 64	
To amount received from J. F. Davis, Sheriff	431 58	
To amount received from state taxes	8836 88	
To amount in Treas. bridge bond fund Jan. 1st, 1899	2849 37	
To amount bridge bond taxes collected	6098 50	
To amount in Treas alien fund Jan. 1st, 1899	394 10	94081 03

EXPENDITURES OF McKEAN COUNTY.

Paid W. A. Young, Comr.	183 96
" Lemuel Davis, "	193 10
" T. F. Hungiville, Comr.	1353 20
" S. D. Weaver, Commissioners' Clerk	500 00
Paid Assistant Comrs.' clerks	641 00
" T. F. Richmond, Comrs.' solicitor	357 50
Paid Prothonotary's fees	513 37
" traveling expenses	58 00
" J. F. Davis, sheriff	[illegible]
" state taxes	7994 17
" County Auditors	[illegible]
" Jury Comrs. and clerk	[illegible]
" H. Siever, turnkey	[illegible]
" R. G. Bush, janitor	[illegible]
" miscellaneous	[illegible]
" autopsy	[illegible]
" quarantine	[illegible]
" fire warden	[illegible]
" Constables' returns	[illegible]
" Justice fees and discharged transcripts	[illegible]
Paid stenographer	[illegible]
" Court Criers and tipstaves	837 71
Paid Commonwealth costs	4121 21
" Penna. Reform School	[illegible]
" Grand Jurors	[illegible]
" Traverse Jurors	[illegible]
" Assessors for assessing	[illegible]
" " " registering	[illegible]
" election expenses	[illegible]
" aid expense	[illegible]
" Western penitentiary	[illegible]
" publishing and printing	[illegible]
" road views and damages	[illegible]
" freight, telegrams, express and postage	141 28
Paid insurance	[illegible]
" fuel and lights	[illegible]
" court house expenses	1956 16
" inquests	407 00

[illegible]

STATEMENT showing the cost of keeping each inmate per [illegible] at the poor house for the fiscal year ending January 1st, 1900. [illegible]

We, the undersigned Commissioners of McKean County Poor District, do hereby certify that the foregoing statement of receipts and expenditures, and statement of [illegible] is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

A. M. BOARDMAN,
ALBERT PATTERSON,
T. F. HUNGIVILLE,
Commissioners of McKean County.

Attest: S. D. WEAVER, Clerk.

W. A. YOUNG, T. F. HUNGIVILLE and LEMUEL DAVIS.

Olean's Big Store.
HEADQUARTERS FOR CARPETS.

CARPETS ARE CHEAP.

We are making plans for a large spring trade. We have bought over 500 rolls of new goods and own them as low as any house in the country. We are making a special bid for Smethport and near-by trade, for 3 reasons: 1st. It's cash trade. 2nd. To advertise our store. 3rd. To help us handle the large quantity of goods and get the lowest prices. Our

FIRST LEADER 15 beautiful designs Wilton Velvets, all new colors, with or without borders at 90c yard, SEWED AND DELIVERED.

SECOND LEADER—15 patterns in rich Axminsters at $1 a yard. reds, blues, greens, browns, &c. Sewed and delivered.

THIRD LEADER 20 patterns in heavy plush carpets, with handsome borders. The newest colors and designs at $1.10 and $1.25.

FOURTH SPECIAL 11 patterns in Wilton carpets at $1.60. These are fine goods and are the newest goods.

A large line of cheaper goods: Ingrains 30c, 35c, 39c, 45c, 50c to 75c. 5 patterns in All Wools 45c. Tapestry brussels at 50c, 60c, 70c and 75c. 30 patters in rugs 9x12 feet in Jute, Smyrna, Axminsters, Wilton, Brussels, &c. Everything you would expect to find in an up-to-date carpet and drapery stock at lowest prices. Correspondence solicited.

On $20 purchase or over we allow railroad fare one way.

ANDREWS & CONKLING.

Blankets and Robes.

The season for Blankets and Robes is here and at this store you can always find

Just What You Want.

Full line of Trunks, Telescopes, Suit Cases, Traveling Bags, etc. at popular prices. Harness. All the latest styles in single or double, light and heavy harness.

Chas. Lemmler,
Smethport, Pa.

EMIL THAMM,
MANUFACTURER OF
Fine Cigars.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

INSURANCE.
Life, Fire and Accident
written by
W. F. SPECHT,
SMETHPORT, PA.
in good, reliable companies.

Coleman & Bell,
Sanitary Plumbers.

All work promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Gas, steam and water fitting.

Estimates furnished on plumbing and tin work.

Incandescent lights and fixtures.

Basement Chadwick Bl'k. Smethport.

How About That Plumbing Job?
BE SURE TO CONSULT
PALMER & STRONG
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
Welsbach Lamps and Supplies,
Chandeliers and Fixtures.
Basement Reilly Block. - SMETHPORT.
Thoroughly Experienced. All Work Guaranteed.

WE SELL DINNER SETS
BY THE PIECE.

Many of our best dinner sets are now purchased in "open stock" patterns for the convenience of those who wish to buy in installments.

You can get one piece or a dozen, and match them at any time. Many of our customers are doing this, and they are gradually completing sets better than they might ever have afforded otherwise. Sets at all prices in this way.

We carry one hundred styles of dinner sets, all sold under warrant not to craze. All Haviland's latest styles are here. All imported china comes to us direct from the makers. In this way we save a large percentage for you.

Dinner Sets from $6 75 to $250.

Housekeepers' Helps.

There is everything here that can help a housekeeper—perhaps a hundred helpful articles that you know nothing about.

The Universal Food Chopper is one—$1.75. It chops all kinds of meat, vegetables or fruit, fine or coarse, without mashing. It does in a minute the work of half an hour with chopping knife and bowl.

Four kinds of enameled ware—Aluminum ware. Every convenience on the market.

Reliable Gas Ranges.

There is no other gas range that even compares with the Reliable. Come and we will show you twenty points in which it excells all others.

We know this range because we have sold it for years—sold hundreds of them. There has never yet been the least complaint on one.

It excells in economy, in convenience, in baking qualities. It is superior at every point which wise buyers consider. We cannot tell you here what we can show you when you come. We can only invite you on the promise that you will be glad you came.

Forty-five styles from $13.50 up.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO.,
Emery & Weaver. BRADFORD, PA.

NEW GOODS
at store of
D. C. YOUNG.

⁂

FOR MID-WINTER TRADE.

Please call and examine same, also note reduction in prices of many things preparatory to taking an inventory of stock. . . .

D. C. YOUNG.
SMETHPORT, PA.

Dec. 26, 1899.

"Billy and Gus"

Are now located in their new store and they would like to see you.

If you need Clothing or Furnishings call on

Seger & Doyle,
Central Block, Smethport, Pa.

The Crucifixion of Philip Strong

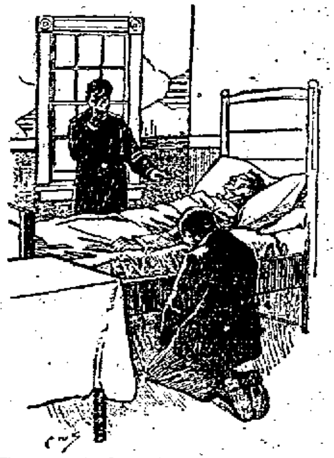
By Rev. CHARLES M. SHELDON,

Author of "In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?" "Malcom Kirk," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," Etc.

[CONTINUED.]

"Don't say anything, Mr. Strong. You did all you could, but you are just in time to see him." The sexton pointed into a small back room. "He is going fast. I didn't suppose he was so near. I would have asked you to come, but I didn't think he was failing so."

Philip followed the sexton into the room. The son of the old slave master



The gray shadow of the last enemy was projected into the room.

was sinking rapidly. He was conscious, however, and at Philip's quiet question concerning his peace with God a smile passed over his face, and he moved his lips. Philip understood him. A sudden thought occurred to Philip. He opened the basket, took out the bread and wine, set them on the small table and said:

"Disciple of Jesus, would you like to partake of the blessed communion once more before you see the King in his glory?"

The gleam of satisfaction in the man's eyes told Philip enough. The sexton said in a low voice, "He belonged to the southern Episcopal church in Virginia." Something in the wistful look of the sexton gave Philip an inspiration for what followed.

"Brother," he said, turning to the sexton, "what is to hinder your baptism and partaking of the communion? Yes, this is Christ's church wherever his true disciples are."

Then the sexton brought a basin of water, and as he kneeled down by the side of the bed Philip baptized him with the words: "I baptize thee, Henry, my brother, disciple of Jesus, into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost! Amen."

"Amen," murmured the man on the bed.

And Philip, still standing as he was, bowed his head, saying, "Blessed Lord Jesus, accept these children of thine, bless this new disciple, and unite our hearts in love for thee and thy kingdom as we remember thee now in this service."

He took the bread and said: "'Take, eat. This is my body, broken for you.' In the name of the Master, who said these words, eat, remembering his love for us."

The dying man could not lift his hand to take the bread from the plate. Philip gently placed a crumb between his lips. The sexton, still kneeling, partook and, bowing his head between his hands, sobbed. Philip poured out the wine and said, "In the name of the Lord Jesus, this cup is the new testament in his blood shed for all mankind for the remission of sins." He carried the cup to the lips of the man and then gave to the sexton. The smile on the dying man's face died. The gray shadow of the last enemy was projected into the room from the setting sun of death's approaching twilight. The son of the old slave master was going to meet the mother of the man who was born into the darkness of slavery, but born again into the light of God. Perhaps, perhaps, he thought, who knows but the first news he would bring to her would be the news of that communion? Certain it is that his hand moved vaguely over the blanket. It slipped over the edge of the bed and fell upon the bowed head of the sexton and remained there as if in benediction. And so the shadow deepened, and at last it was like unto nothing else known to the sons of men on earth, and the spirit leaped out of its clay tenement with the breath of the communion wine still on the lips of the frail, perishable body.

Philip reverently raised the arm and laid it on the bed. The sexton rose, and, while the tears rolled over his face, he gazed long into the countenance of the son of his old master. No division of race now; no false and selfish prejudice here. Come, let the neighbors of the dead come in to do the last sad offices to the casket, for the soul of this disciple is in the mansions of glory, and it shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the darkness of death ever again smite it, for it shall live forever in the light of that Lamb of God who gave himself for the remission of sins and the life everlasting.

Philip did what he could on such an occasion. It was not an unusual event altogether. He had prayed by many a poor creature in the clutch of the last enemy, and he was familiar with his face in the tenements. But this particular scene had a meaning and left an impression different from any he had known before. When finally he was at liberty to go home for a little rest before the evening service, he found himself more than usually tired and sorrowful. Mrs. Strong noticed it as he came in. She made him lie down and urged him to give up his evening service.

"No, no, Sarah! I can't do that! I am prepared. I must preach! I'll get a nap, and then I'll feel better," he said.

Mrs. Strong shook her head, but Philip was determined. He slept a little, ate a little lunch, and when the time of service came he went up to the church again. As his habit was, just before the hour of beginning, he went into the little room at the side of the platform to pray by himself. When he came out and began the service, no one could have told from his manner that he was suffering physically. Even Mrs. Strong, who was watching him anxiously, felt relieved to see how quiet and composed he was.

He had commenced his sermon and had been preaching with great eloquence for ten minutes when he felt a strange dizziness and a pain in his side that made him catch his breath and clutch the side of the pulpit to keep from falling. It passed away, and he went on. It was only a slight hesitation, and no one remarked anything out of the way. For five minutes he spoke with increasing power and feeling. The church was filled. It was very quiet. Suddenly, without any warning, he threw up his arms, uttered a cry of half suppressed agony and then fell over backward. A thrill of excitement ran through the audience. For a moment no one moved; then every one rose. The men in the front pews rushed up to the platform. Mrs. Strong was already there. Philip's head was raised. Philip's old friend, the surgeon, was in the crowd, and he at once examined him. He was not dead, and the doctor at once directed the proper movement for his removal from the church. As he was being carried out into the air he revived and was able to speak.

"Take me home," he whispered to his wife, who hung over him in a terror as great as her love for him at that moment. A carriage was called, and he was taken home. The doctor remained until Philip was fully conscious.

"It was very warm, and I was very tired, and I fainted, eh, doctor? First time I ever did such a thing in my life. I am ashamed. I spoiled the service."

Philip uttered this slowly and feebly when at last he had recovered enough to know where he was.

The doctor looked at him suspiciously. "You never fainted before, eh? Well, if I were you I would take care not to faint again. Take good care of him, Mrs. Strong. He needs rest. Milton could spare a dozen bad men like me better than one like the dominie."

"Doctor," cried Mrs. Strong in sudden fear, "what is the matter? Is this serious?"

"Not at all. But men like your husband are in need of watching. Take good care of him."

"Good care of him! Doctor, he will not mind me! I wanted him to stay at home tonight, but he wouldn't."

"Then put a chain and padlock on him and hold him in!" growled the surgeon. He prescribed a medicine and went away, assuring Mrs. Strong that Philip would feel much better in the morning.

The surgeon's prediction came true. Philip found himself weak the next day, but able to get about. In reply to numerous calls of inquiry for the minister Mrs. Strong was able to report that he was much better. About 11 o'clock, when the postman called, Philip was in his study lying on his lounge.

His wife brought up two letters. One of them was from his old chum. He read that first. He then laid it down and opened the other.

At that moment Mrs. Strong was called down stairs by a ring at the door. When she had answered it, she came up stairs again.

As she came into the room she was surprised at the queer look on Philip's face. Without a word he handed her the letter he had just opened and with the same look watched her face as she read it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Mausers and Lee-Enfields.

The chief distinction between the Mauser and the Lee-Enfield is this—that while the Lee-Enfield has a magazine which is inserted underneath the body through the trigger guard and secured by a catch and is provided with what is called a "cut off" to prevent the cartridges from rising, so that it can be used as a simple breechloader for single firing until the magazine, which contains ten cartridges, is ordered to be used, the Mauser has a magazine which, though not absolutely fixed, is only intended to be taken off for cleaning. It does not need a "cut off" to use as a single loader.

The magazine contains five cartridges, but whereas the cartridges for the Lee-Enfield have, when the magazine is charged, to be each put in separately, the magazine of the Mauser is filled at once by placing against the face of the magazine a set of five cartridges held in a clip which falls off when the cartridges have been inserted in the magazine.

Thus if each weapon were at the beginning of a fight empty, the Mauser would permit of more rapid fire because it could be loaded five cartridges at a time, while the Lee-Enfield would take, cartridge by cartridge, as long to load as a single breechloader. On the other hand, the times when a very rapid discharge of fire is desirable are not numerous, and for these the Lee-Enfield has ten cartridges ready against the Mauser's five.—Nineteenth Century.

Key, Kee, Kay.

Professor Skeat wishes to know when the pronunciation of key as kee can first be clearly detected. It occurs in Milton, "Comus," line 13:

To lay their just hands on that golden key
That opes the palace of eternity.

And a little later in Marvell's "Flecno:"

Now as two instruments to the same key
Being tuned by art, if the one touched be,
The other opposite as soon replies.

These instances are curious, for both before and after this time the prevailing pronunciation was evidently kay. Herbert rhymes the word with way. In "The Secrets of Angling" (1613) culverkeys is rhymed with rays. In Wither's "Mistress of Phil'arete" (1622), key with day. Dryden, too, and Swift have the same pronunciation, and not till I come to Green's "Spleen" (1737) do I, after an hour's search, find the other. There pleas rhymes with keys. This pronunciation must, however, have become common soon afterward.

In Duncombe's "Imitation of Gray's Elegy" it is rhymed with me, and Garrick rhymes it with flea, which would, I suppose, be pronounced then as it is now. Nares, in his "Elements of Orthoepy" (1764), says of the diphthong ey, "Its proper sound should be that of the long e. This, however, is given to it only in the word key, for ley—a field—is constantly written lea."—Notes and Queries.

"More Sociable."

A lady who has recently returned from abroad had a curious experience at the little town of Dinant, in Belgium. She was traveling in a party of three, including another lady and a young man. They sought accommodation at a hotel and were shown a room in which there were three beds and on a deal table three basins and jugs about as big as slop basins and milk jugs.

The ladies explained that one room was quite insufficient for their needs, but it was a long time before they could get the hostess to understand why. They were then shown another room with three beds, three slop basins and three milk jugs and were told that they could have that, too, if they liked to pay for the six beds. It was therefore arranged that the man should have one room and three beds and the ladies the other room and three beds.

"Do you always sleep in threes?" said one lady to the hostess.

"Yes," was the reply; "it is much more sociable."—Madame.

Funny Men.

The jests of Heliogabalus were very practical. He was fond of inviting people with some physical deformity to dinner and making jokes about them. At times he would invite a dozen hunchbacks or a score of squinting ladies or an equal number of baldheads. Once he put a large number of excessively fat people, all very hungry, into a small chamber where dinner was waiting. There was no room to eat it. Another diversion of which he was fond was that of placing his guests on air sofas, so that when they were about to drink he could let the air out and have both sofa and guest collapse.

It is said that Nero, the Roman emperor, liked to "shy" nuts at the bald heads of the praetors who sat below during the performance at the theater, and they were expected to maintain their baldheaded dignity and refrain from "shying" them back at him.

Heaven Twice Found.

Now she suffers him to print a kiss upon her brow.

"This is heaven!" he says.

Two years pass now. His baby has just ceased crying.

"This is heaven!" says he.

Here we see how a man's ideals change with the lapse of time.—Detroit Journal.

Too Much Time Wanted.

"If you will get my new suit done by Saturday," said a customer to a tailor, "I'll be forever indebted to you."

"If that's your game," replied the tailor, "the clothes will not be done at all."—Ohio State Journal.

A PLUNGE TO DEATH.

SAM PATCH'S FAMOUS JUMP OVER THE GENESEE FALLS.

The Last of a Sensational Series of Daring Feats Which Might Have Resulted Differently but For a Bottle of Brandy.

Nov. 13, 1829, Sam Patch lost his life in jumping from a scaffold 25 feet above the brink of the Genesee falls into the abyss below. He undertook to jump in all a distance of 125 feet. Of course the whole population of Rochester as well as the farmers from neighboring villages were upon the scene. The fame of Patch had, for several weeks been a topic of conversation among the early settlers.

Patch was born in Rhode Island in 1807. Soon after he removed to Paterson, N. J., at which place in 1827 he was seized with the jumping mania. After giving several daring exhibitions in New Jersey he decided to try his luck at Niagara falls two years later. In October, 1827, he jumped from a shelving rock between Goat island and the gurgling waters many feet below. A few days later he startled the natives by jumping from the old Fitzhugh street bridge at dawn. He swam under the water to a convenient hiding place, whence he had much amusement in watching several boats crowded with people dragging for his body. They were startled when he called merrily to them, joking them for their wasted efforts in his behalf.

On another morning he startled a Rochester lad by jumping from the brink of the falls to the rapids below. If Patch had not reassured the boy, he would have had half of the population of Rochester dragging the water for his dead body.

With such a record it is no wonder that on the morning of Nov. 13 all the muddy roads leading to Rochester were thronged with people desirous of seeing the wonderful jumper. Even if farmers were unusually busy in securing the last of their harvests they found time to take a day or two off in order to witness the feats of Sam Patch. Several boats brought hundreds of visitors in holiday attire from Canada, Oswego and Lewiston. Buffalo, Canandaigua and Batavia were almost depopulated on account of the exodus to Rochester. The few taverns in the city turned guests away, and many had to camp out overnight.

Notwithstanding the raw, cold weather throngs of settlers lined the banks below the falls. Although Sam said he did not feel the cold weather, he was pleased to fortify himself with a drink of brandy tendered to him by his friend, William Cochrane. Several of the spectators contributed a unique uniform. Dressed in white trousers decorated with a black silk handkerchief tied around his body, surmounted by a light woolen jacket and skullcap, Sam must have presented a grotesque appearance.

After taking another drink from the flask Sam made the following speech to the thousands of breathless spectators: "Napoleon was a great man and a great general. He conquered armies, and he conquered nations. But he couldn't jump the Genesee falls. Wellington was a great man and a great soldier. He conquered armies, and he conquered nations, and he conquered Napoleon, but he couldn't jump the Genesee falls. That was left for me to do, and I can do it and will."

Although Sam Patch could jump the Genesee falls when he was sober, he could not do it when he felt the effects of the brandy. Owing to this fact he met his death when he took the jump. When the thousands of silent and horror stricken spectators saw Sam strike the water, they did not see him come to the surface. His descent was so unlike his previous efforts, when he shot like an arrow from a bow, that the spectators were certain that he met his doom when he reached the water and the jagged, piercing rocks beneath.

The spectators searched in vain for the jumper. The torches of the searchers along the river bank and those of the searchers who dragged the river in boats lit up the river during the long night hours. Amid the roar of the cataract the sorrowing multitude shed tears for the jolly good fellow who, like many others, loved his bottle on occasions.

Notwithstanding the rumors that Sam Patch had been seen alive in Rochester nothing was heard of him until St. Patrick's day, when his body was found in a cake of ice near the mouth of the Genesee. His remains were buried in the cemetery at Charlotte. Although it had been the ambition of his life to jump London bridge, he met his death in the Genesee. The feats of Sam Patch filled the newspapers for weeks, and although such poets as Mrs. Sigourney wrote poems dedicated to his memory no monument has been erected in commemoration of his feats.

Indeed, the event produced a profound impression upon the people of those days. On the following Sunday the preachers in Rochester and neighboring towns could not say enough against the evils of jumping. Some even went as far as Josiah Bissell, who told the pupils of the Third church Sunday school that because they saw the fatal leap they were accessories to his death and were murderers in the sight of God.—Rochester Herald.

Not Up on Stocks.

"Shakespeare may have thought he knew it all when he said, 'There is a tide in the affairs of men that, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune,' but he didn't know anything about the stock market," growled the shorn lamb, who had loaded up at the floodtide of prices, only to be wiped out at the deep, low ebb.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

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After exposure or when you feel a cold coming on, take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to stop a cold if taken in time. Take nothing else. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

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The Truthful [illegible]

In his book about [illegible] of the [illegible] says that he was one [illegible] countries and [illegible] a prince [illegible] live horse [illegible]

"What would you [illegible] for?" asked the [illegible]

"I should have [illegible] long as the ground was [illegible] pecting an accident [illegible]

"Ah, that was because you were a prince," he said. [illegible]

[illegible]

"You don't mean [illegible] believe that?" said [illegible]

"Well, your highness, I [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] highness and [illegible] countries, of course, were [illegible]

She Smoked.

A patient of one of the best [illegible] specialists who treat polyps in the nose and throat is a woman well known for her work in Sunday schools in [illegible] city. She has a record as the organizer of a number of anti-cigarette leagues among the schoolboys. She came to her doctor the other day. He alarmed her greatly by telling her he could cure her quickly and without the use of the knife.

"But you must promise to follow my directions," said the doctor, with the suspicion of a twinkle in his eye.

"Oh, I promise," said the lady.

"Without qualification?" asked the physician.

"Absolutely without qualification," answered the lady.

"Well, then, you must smoke cigarettes!"

The lady gasped. Visions of what might happen if she were seen with a cigarette between her teeth by any of her pupils floated before her, and she almost fainted. But the doctor was inexorable. The lady followed his directions, and in a week the foreign growth in her nose had disappeared. But that doesn't mean that the lady is now a confirmed cigarette smoker.—United States Tobacco Journal.

Chinese Inquests.

Coroners' inquests are well known among the Chinese. One of the chief differences between their system and ours is that the Chinese doctors never dissect. In fact, Chinamen have a perfect horror of dissection.

There are few things more absurd than the code of rules laid down for the Chinese coroner. In the first place, he is bidden to make sure that he has a dead body before he begins his inquest. That, however, is less ridiculous than it sounds, for the heathen Chinee is tricky and may demand an inquest on a sham deceased with a view of extorting money from some person who may be denounced as having caused the death.

The preposterous part of the code comes in with regard to the alleged signs which show the cause of death. If the deceased is supposed to have been poisoned, rice is put into his mouth and then taken out and given to a chicken. Its effect on the fowl decides the question. Most of the other methods adopted are even more absurd and fanciful, and, as a result, inquests in China do very little to prevent crime.—Chicago News.

A Mystery of the Sea.

A mystery with which every sailor is familiar is the formation of dust at sea. Those who are familiar with sailing ships know that, no matter how carefully the decks may be washed down in the morning and how little work of any kind may be done during the day, nevertheless if the decks are swept at nightfall an enormous quantity of dust will be collected.

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We the undersigned do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Downs' Elixir if it does not cure any cough, cold, croup, whooping cough or throat trouble. We also guarantee Downs' Elixir to cure consumption when used according to directions or money back. A full dose on going to bed and small doses during the day will cure the most severe cold, and stop the most distressing cough.

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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"I [illegible] for seven years," she says, "[illegible] just dragging myself around. [illegible] Dr. Pierce's [illegible] Medical [illegible] Discovery is the [illegible]"

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] of Lebanon, [illegible] Dr. Pierce's [illegible] the great medicine [illegible] I have taken a number of bottles [illegible] the only medicine that relieved my [illegible]

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Time Table taking effect Oct. 12th, 1899.

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8:30 A. M.—Mail and Express, daily, for Ormsby Junction, Simpson, Bradford, and daily, except Sunday, for Mount Jewett and Kane, connecting with P. & W. Ry for Foxburg, Butler and Pittsburg.

10:45 A. M.—Daily except Sunday for Ormsby Junction, Simpson, Bradford, Mt. Jewett and Kane.

1:30 P. M.—Express, daily except Sunday, for Ormsby Junction, Simpson, Davis, Aiken, Kinzua Junction and Bradford; connecting with B., R. & P. for Buffalo and Rochester, arriving at Buffalo at 5:35 p. m. and Rochester at 6:30 p. m.—and Mt. Jewett and Kane; connecting at Kane with P. & E. R. R. for Sheffield, Tiona, Warren, Corry, Union City and Erie.

5:15 P. M.—Mail and Express daily for Ormsby Junction, Mount Jewett and Kane, connecting at Kane with P. & E. train 4 for Wilcox, Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Emporium, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia—and daily except Sunday for Simpson, Davis, Aikin, Kinzua Junction and Bradford; connecting at Bradford with train 10 Erie R. R. for Salamanca, Olean, Hornellsville, Elmira and New York.

Trains arrive at Smethport at 12 m. and 2:35 p. m. daily except Sunday; and at 9:05 a.m. and 6:35 p.m. daily.

JNO. C. McKENNA,
Gen. Pas. Agent,
Bradford, Pa.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Monday, Oct. 23, 1899.

AR. EASTW'D. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	Ar. STATIONS. Dp.	A.M.	P.M.	LV WESTW'D A.M.
8.20	7.10	2.10	Ulysses	7.32	2.30	9 25
†8 02	†7.10	†1.59	Crowell	†7.41	†2.39	†9 3.
†7 57	o	†1.56	Carpenter	o	†2.41	†9 38
†7 52	7 05	†1.53	Perkins	7.45	†2.44	†9 41
7.47	7.02	1.50	N'wf'd Ju'ct'n	†7 47	2.46	9 45
o	o	1.45	Newfield	†7.51	2.50	†9.50
7.29	6.54	1.41	Gold	7.55	2.54	9 55
†7.15	†6.49	1.35	Raymond	†7.59	2.59	†10 00
†7 00	†6.39	†1 24	Seven Bridg's	†8.11	†3.11	†10 15
†6 55	†6.38	1.21	Colesburg	†8 14	3.14	†10 25
†6 45	†6.29	†1.14	Frink's	†8.22	†3.22	†10 35
†6 35	o	†1.05	Nor. C'port	o	†3 31	†10 50
6.30	6.15	1.00 Dp.	Coudersport Ar.	8.36	3.36	11.00
P.M.	P.M.		Coudersport			P.M.
4.20	7.40	12.53 Ar.	Dp.	8.41	6.00	1 20
o	o	†12.59	Hammond	o	o	o
†4 05	†7 34	†12.46	Olmsted	†8.46	†6.06	†1 27
3 59	7.30	12.40	Mina	8.50	6.10	1 31
†3.43	o	†12.33	Knowlton	o	†6.18	o
3.40	7.2.	12.30	Roulette	9.00	6.21	1 45
†3 30	7.13	12.22	Burtville	9.0.	6.29	†1 55
†3.23	o	†12.15	Coleman	o	†6.35	o
†3.20	o	o	Chemical Works	o	o	o
3 15	7.02	12.10	Port Allegany	9.21	6.40	2 05
P M	P. M.	P. M.	Dep't. Arrive	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

† Flag Station. o Trains do not stop. § Telegraph Station.

Connections at Ulysses with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.; at Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R'y, and at Newfield Junction with B. & S. R. R.

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

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TRAVELERS GUIDE.

TIME TABLE — WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY.

In effect [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] General [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD DIVISION. Time [illegible] In effect [illegible]

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM.

EASTWARD.

[illegible] Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, [illegible] Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia [illegible] New York [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] Washington [illegible] Pullman [illegible]

[illegible]

WESTWARD.

[illegible]

THROUGH TRAINS FOR EMPORIUM FROM THE EAST [illegible]

[illegible] Williamsport.

Train 3, leaves New York [illegible] Philadelphia 11.20 p. m., Washington [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] Emporium June [illegible] sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport and passenger coaches from [illegible] and Baltimore to Williamsport. On Sundays only, Pullman sleeper [illegible]

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia [illegible] Washington [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] Emporium Junction [illegible] and passenger coaches from Phila. to Kane.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

NORTH	STATIONS.	SOUTH
A. M. Lv.		[illegible]
9.40	Ridgway	[illegible]
9.58	Johnsonburg	[illegible]
10.05	Bennings	[illegible]
10.11	Glen Hazel	[illegible]
10.20	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.25	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.31	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.38	Wilcox	[illegible]
10.45	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. M.		A. M.

Connections are made with [illegible] Johnsonburg at [illegible] for Erie and intermediate points, arriving at Erie at [illegible] and at Ridgway with train [illegible] for DuBois, Reynoldsville, Falls Creek, Pittsburg and intermediate points, and [illegible] leaving Ridgway at 3.30 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Ag't.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway

THE SHORT LINE.

On and after Jan. 1st, 1900, passenger trains between Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Butler, Pittsburg and the Coal and Lumber Regions of Pennsylvania, will leave Bradford and Mt. Jewett as follows:

LEAVE BRADFORD—NORTH-BOUND.

8.10 a.m. and 4.15 p.m.—Buffalo & Rochester Express—For Limestone, Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden, Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy and Rochester. Week days only.

3.35 p. m.—Pittsburg Flyer—Daily—For Ashford, Springville, Buffalo, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy, and Rochester.

2.55 p.m. Sunday for Salamanca and Buffalo.

LEAVE MT. JEWETT—SOUTH-BOUND.

8.26 a.m. and 5.27 p.m.—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Falls Creek and Punxsutawney. Week days only.

12.54 p. m.—Pittsburg Flyer—Daily—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Dayton, Craigsville, Butler and Pittsburg.

Thousand Mile Tickets, good for passage between all stations, at two cents per mile.

For time tables and full information call on or address any of the Company's agents, or

L. R. McINTYRE, Agent Bradford, Pa.

EDWARD C. LAPEY,
Gen'l Passenger Agent
Rochester, N. Y.

Popular Scenic Route

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Condensed time table in effect July 24, 1899.

Read up. A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		Read down. A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.55	7.38	12.25 ar	Keating Sum'it lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.10	7.09	12.08	Austin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	7.01	11.53	Costello	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	6.50	11.42	Wharton	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	6.05	10.58	Cross Fork Jct	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	5.38	10.31	Corbett	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	5.27	10.21	Germania	[illegible]	2.47	
	5.20	10.15 lv	Galeton ar	8.35		
P.M.	A.M.					
7.00	1.00	10.12 ar	Galeton lv	[illegible]	2.53	
6.47	12.47	8.54	Gaines Junc	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6.11	12.11	8.16	Westfield	9.33	[illegible]	
5.55	11.55	8.00	Knoxville	9.47	[illegible]	
5.46	11.46	7.51	Osceola	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5.41	11.41	7.46	Elkland	[illegible]	4.11	
5.30	11.30	7.15 lv	Addison ar	[illegible]	4.45	
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	
	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	
	5.20	[illegible] ar	Galeton lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	5.01	9.57	Walton	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	4.52	9.47	Newfield Jct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	4.19	9.09	West Bingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	4.08	8.58	Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	4.03	8.53	Shongo	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	3.40	8.30 lv	Wellsville ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	
2.53	8.55	10.12 ar	Galeton lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2.30	8.44	10.01	Gaines Junc	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2.00	8.20	9.45 lv	Ansonia ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	
	2.00	7.30 ar	Cross Fork Jct lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	1.00	6.30 lv	Cross Fork ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	

All trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

At Keating Sum'it with W. N. Y. & P. union station.
At Ansonia with F. B. R. R. union station.
At Newfield Jct. with C. & P. A. union station.
At Genesee with N. Y. & P. union station.
At Addison with Erie R.R. union station.
At Wellsville with Erie R. R.

H. C. UNDERHILL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Buffalo, N.Y. — W. C. PARK, [illegible]

M. J. McMAHON, Div. Pass'r Ag't, Galeton, Pa. — [illegible]

The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern R. R.

Time Table No. 1. Passenger Trains [illegible]

MT JEWETT & SMETHPORT DIV.

p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		
6.32	3.30	9.22 ar.	Smethport lv	[illegible]
4.30	12.10	7.52	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.02	12.50	8.17	Mt. Jewett	[illegible]
6.05	3.30	10.50	Bradford	[illegible]

SHAWMUT DIVISION.

Effective Monday, Nov. [illegible]

SOUTHWARD Read down PM	AM	AM	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD Read up
8.30	8.30		[illegible]	[illegible]
5.8	11.08		[illegible]	[illegible]
7.40	12.12		Smethport	[illegible]
PM	PM			[illegible]
5.45	3.15		[illegible]	[illegible]
f 7.59	11.19		[illegible]	[illegible]
f 8.06	11.35		[illegible]	[illegible]
f 8.19	11.47		[illegible]	[illegible]
f 8.31	12.00		North Fork	[illegible]
8.37	2.07		[illegible]	[illegible]
f 8.43	2.13		[illegible]	[illegible]
f 8.50	2.20		County Home	[illegible]
		AM		
8.56	2.18		[illegible]	[illegible]
9.02	2.43	7.35	St. Marys	[illegible]
9.07	2.48	7.40	[illegible]	[illegible]
f 9.12	f2.54	f7.47	[illegible]	[illegible]
f 9.18	f3.00	f7.54	[illegible]	[illegible]
f 9.25	f3.06	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
f 9.27	f3.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9.32	3.15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
f 9.35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
f 9.43	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
f 9.47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
f 9.51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
f 9.54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
f 9.57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.01	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.05	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	4.07	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Kaystone	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	4.35		Brockwayville	[illegible]
PM	PM	AM AR		[illegible]

Close connections at St. Marys [illegible] R. R. for all points [illegible]

N. B.—All trains daily [illegible]

F—Flag station.

R. K. CARTWRIGHT, General Manager. — [illegible] Gen'l Pass'r Agent, St. Marys, Pa.

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